



How Advertisements.

Cord.—T. Simmonds.
Lumbermen—B. Pearson.
Cheap Goods—Simpson & Trent.
Phantom Illumination—D. Wilson.
Swedes Iron—Eggar, Padfield & Co.

Train Times—Newmarket.

Moving Sou'w.
Accommodation Train 8:32 a.m.
Mail Train do 6:44 p.m.
Moving North 9:10 a.m.
Mail Train do 5:55 p.m.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, August 10, 1860.

General Summary.

17 The next meeting of King Council takes place at Kettlesby, on Thursday, the 30th inst.

17 "Abst. Invida," is unavoidably crowded out. You are right; such an exhibition of distinguished personages would create a storm!

17 The Colonist says—the "Globe" has furnished the Leader with a "Roland for his Oliver," in the recent exposure of the York Roads job.

17 The Bradford Council have decided on holding regular sessions at stated periods. The first and third Mondays of each month. The next meeting will therefore be held on Monday evening.

17 New Wheat was brought into Bradford on the 10th inst., grown upon the farm of Mr. Hector Gray, and was purchased by Mr. Tuckey, merchant, in the above village, at \$1200 per bushel.

17 A friendly game at Cricket was played between Bradford and Harris Clubs, on Tuesday last, at Bradford, and resulted in the latter winning in about one innings. We have not as yet received the score.

17 The first quarterly meeting for the current ecclesiastical year, on the Newmarket and Aurora Circuit, takes place next Sabbath, the 19th instant. The Quarterly Board meets for the transaction of business, on Saturday (to-morrow) the 18th.

17 The Autumn Session of the Newmarket Grammar School commenced on Monday last. All who purpose availing themselves of its advantages should be in attendance by Monday next, if possible. The Common school holidays extend to the first Monday in September.

17 A mad dog was killed near Cawago, one day last week; but not till after two men had been bitten by the rabid animal. The Council are about passing a By-Law providing for the destruction of dogs running at large unmuzzled. A similar By-Law would be useful in this place.

17 The Village Council have secured the same grounds for holding the next Fall Show of the County Society occupied last year—the beautiful lawn owned by D. Sutherland, Esq., and the adjoining field belonging to A. N. Gumbi, Esq. The prize list will be issued immediately after the 25th inst.

17 The question at present agitating the Whitechurch Agricultural Society, is—Where will their Fall Show be held? Aurora on the one side or Stouffville upon the other, is said to be at each extreme of the Township; and there is no accommodation about the centre. The Directors have a difficult task before them.

17 The Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, has invited the members of the Legislature to be present at the reception of the Prince of Wales at Quebec; also, at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge and laying the corner stone of the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has also issued a similar invitation.

17 The Provincial Exhibition will take place, in all probability, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of September next. The days will be definitely announced as soon as the Directors ascertain what day the Prince of Wales will be in attendance. Parties desirous of entering articles or Stock for competition, in this Electoral District, can obtain the necessary blanks and other information at this office—together with the prize list.

17 During the week we had an opportunity of examining the new gate, recently placed by Mr. HENRY FIVY, of Aurora. It is certainly an improvement of no ordinary character—admirably adapted to the use of farmers generally; and as it does away with the necessity of planting posts it is capable of being made a more permanent job. Another thing worthy of remark is its cheapness and likelihood of durability. No heavy iron is required. The gate works upon braces or bars, and the wider it is opened the higher it rises itself above snow or other impediments; and as there are no posts to be heaved by frost, it is not easy to be got out of repair. We have great pleasure in recommending this gate to the attention of the farming community; and we make no doubt experts would realize handsomely by securing the right to manufacture.

The Prince in Canada.

HIS ARRIVAL AT GASPE.

Excitement on the Increase!

We find the following particulars of the arrival of the Prince, in Wednesday's *Globe*; from which we learn he has entered Canadian waters. A special call of the House of Assembly is made for Saturday to receive him at Quebec and present an Address. We learn the Prince does not intend to take a ride over the Northern R. R., but as the fare is to be reduced, many will have an opportunity of seeing him at Toronto, where great preparations are being made for his reception.

The Governor General, accompanied by his Ministers, reached Gaspe basin, by the *Victoria*, on Friday last, and received an address from the inhabitants of welcome and thanks for recent legislation. He visited Peter on Saturday, and attended church on Sunday. The Prince's squadron, preceded by the *Adriatic* and *Lady Head*, reached Gaspe basin on Sunday just before nightfall. The squadron anchored off Douglastown, 10 miles down the bay. The *Victoria* went aboard to her, and the Governor General went aboard to pay his respects. The Duke of Newcastle subsequently visited the *Victoria*. Some houses were illuminated, and rockets set off, arches erected, and flags raised. Grids of people were gathered from neighboring districts. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the squadron weighed anchor, and steamed up the basin into the harbor, the *He*, with the Prince's ensign hoisted, leading

His royal Highness was welcomed by a Royal salute from a battery of four guns, in front of Mr. Houstler's residence, called Fort Houstler. The *Hero* in going in went a few yards out of the channel, and touched a sand bar in about five fathoms water. She was about two hours and was then got off. The *Prince* did not land, but the *Adriatic* came off in boats to get a sight of him. The Governor General and his Ministers went on board the *Hero* between 11 and 12, when the Ministers were presented, as was a deputation of the Sheriff and others from Gaspe, with an address of welcome. At about 3 o'clock his Excellency and Ministers returned on board the *Victoria*, which, accompanied by the *Lady Head*, then parted from the fleet and started up the river in advance. There was some fog and thick weather all night. The fleet may be expected off the mouth of the Saguenay this evening or during the night.

Baro-faced Corruption.

Ever since the formation of a Coalition Administration in Canada, more or less peculation, chicanery, and double-dealing, has been practiced; but the recent disclosures made by the *Globe* of a transaction between the proprietor of the York Roads—Mr. JAS. BEATY of the *Toronto Leader*, and the Government, consummated about the beginning of last Session of the Legislature, caps the climax of anything heretofore brought to light—exhibiting in a most striking manner the fact, that responsible Government, as administered at present in this country, fails to secure to the people the privileges anticipated or guaranteed. If the version given by the *Globe* be correct—and from the evidence adduced there is little room for doubt—this act of CANTIER & Co., is the most reprehensible on record, and should sink the perpetrators to the lowest infamy and disgrace.

In order that our readers may be able to form their opinion of the matter we will present the leading features of the transaction. Most people in this section of country are aware that the three macadamized roads east, west and north, leading into Toronto were sold by the Government, in 1850, to a Joint Stock Company—Mr. JAS. BEATY being the ostensible party, for the sum of \$8300, 400. At the time of the sale, the then Warde of these Counties bid for and supposed he had secured these roads for the municipality; but it turned out that Mr. BEATY, through the connivance of the then Inspector General, out-witted him, and as ever since pocketed the tolls whether the road was passable or not.

During last Session a return was moved for, showing Mr. Beaty's indebtess, when it appeared he was in arrears the enormous sum of \$146,597-80 ets besides \$180,240 for instalments yet to mature—and for which amount the only security held by the Government is a lien upon the dilapidated roads—showing that this defender and whitewasher of the public acts of the various Administrations from the time of sale to the present actually owed on the 1st of January last \$30,000 more than at the time of purchase! According to this statement the *Leader* has "pocket reasons" for the course pursued—money makes his politics. No wonder that journal despairs with such pertinacity the public acts of the Coalition? No wonder the sale of Shirevalies is an account in its proprietor's estimation! No wonder Baby jobs are not exposed in its columns! No wonder the expenditure of large sums of money, without the consent of Parliament, by the Government is not condemned! No wonder election frauds are not denounced and the offending parties held up to public contempt by that journal! Money considerations appear to blunt his powers of comprehension and afford reason for stifling enquiry.

The Treasurer stated the Reserve Fund for this year was \$204,14—less some 80 ets, for commission in getting it from Quebec. On motion of Dr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Wallis, the bills passed in the first report of the Road and Bridge Committee, amounting to \$15,75, were ordered to be paid.

An account from Mr. Townley, for wood furnished—Mr. Conner, an indigent person; also, from Simpson and Trent, for goods necessary at a funeral of the man killed on the R. R. Bridge, in December last; also, from Mrs. Forsyth, for light and rent of room for investigating Committee, — were severally presented and ordered to be paid.

The communication from the Trustees was referred to the Finance Committee, on motion of Dr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Wallis. Mr. Smith, from the Fire Engine Committee, reported that in consequence of the low state of the funds, the Committee recommended the building of Tanks be left over until another year. Report received and adopted.

Mr. Smith laid upon the table a report from the Finance Committee, from which we learn the taxes will be the same as last year—\$1 in the dollar upon the annual value of the taxable property; add to this the assessment for County and School purposes, and we find the taxes will be about \$1 per head for every inhabitant of the village, as follows—

Village rates, 5c in the \$ 7378.00
School rates, 450.00
County 241.29

Total \$1439.29

Of course the estimated expenditure was only an approximation; but taking it for granted that they were correct, we will only have a very few dollars left in the Treasury at the end of the year; this, however, is much better than being in debt.

Mr. Wallis, from the Agricultural Exhibition Committee, reported they had secured the same ground as occupied last year. Report adopted.

Mr. Davison gave notice that at next meeting he would introduce a By-Law to appropriate the Reserve Money in hand.

The Reeve reported that a place for a Lock-up could be made, with an expense of about \$8 or \$10; in the old mill.

A petition was presented from certain members of the Fire Brigade—young men praying to be relieved from the Statute Labor Tax. Laid on the table.

The engineers reported that it was necessary to employ a man to take proper care of the engine. Report adopted.

Dr. Hunter's By-Law respecting part of an engine, Report adopted.

Mr. Davison reported that the Committee had been printed for circulation, but the *Order in Council* does not appear—*Appendix M* has been published.

Mr. Davison reported that the *Order in Council* is published, the money is illegal and unconstitutionally surrendered for the benefit of a private individual under the very nose of Parliament, and when a Committee of body report the facts, the document is gathered, the most important portion of it suppressed, in order to prevent the damning facts from coming to light! Fortunately, more than one member of the Committee took note of the document, and we are thus enabled to expose the scandalous transaction for the reprobation of the public, and let us hope, for the speedy and decided punishment of all the parties concerned in so high-handed a proceeding.

And what were the disclosures of this *pro-cessus* in Council? Why, we are assured it entirely cancelled the agreement of 1850—it discharged Mr. Beaty from his liability to pay now \$10,000 for instalments past due it made over to him as a gift the enormous sum of \$33,844 65 owing to the country for part due interest—it made over to him as a gift the entire interest on his whole debt of \$30,000 for two years from 1st March, 1850, or \$30,000—it reduced the interest, but increased the principal.

At this stage of the proceedings an excellent lunch was served, in a booth erected for the purpose, on the ground, by Mr. H. Croxton, with the exception of Sir Edmund Head, but without the mention or even the knowledge of Parliament, banished over to a newspaper reporter or a *petit gift*, in opposition to the recompensation of their own Committees appointed to examine the state of his accounts, not less than \$33,923 of the people's money—re-charged Mr. Beaty to his tolls on the York, Peel and Simcoe farms, without the liability to pay a sixpence for the ownership of the roads for nine years to come! The intention of course being to place Mr. Beaty for quite years beyond the reach of any new Government—run a *conquistador* organ for that space of time—with the liberty to Beaty in 1869 to trump up some new excuse as pretext as this to rob the public of another hundred thousand dollars.

A more infamous transaction, we venture to assert, was never perpetrated by a constitutional Government; and nothing, we think, could show in stronger light the flagrant pass at which the public affairs of Canada have arrived, than that the fact such a transaction as this date be consummated with utter indifference to the consequences.

In reply to the foregoing from the *Globe* the *Leader* says Mr. Brown approved of the transfer at the time of sale; but suppose he did, that does not furnish a reason for the approval of subsequent acts of the company. The *Leader* then makes a proposition to let Mr. Brown have these roads. This is a chaff—*a mere make-shift* by way of diverting public attention from the points at issue—One argument, however, is legitimate in reference to the depreciation in value of the Roads by subsequent legislation; but at the same time it does appear singular that the Government should take action at the commencement of last Session, and not acquaint Parliament of the affair. This looks like a job, to say the least.

—The view taken by the Government is, "when in the conducting business of the *Order in Council* on the subject, which will be found in the Appendix marked M," that on the last day but one of the session—Now, will the reader believe, that this report has since been printed for circulation, but the *Order in Council* does not appear?—*Appendix M* has been published.

The Council then adjourned.

Orleot Playing.

A friendly game at cricket was played between the Holland Landing and Bond Head Clubs, on Saturday last, on the grounds of the former. The day was pleasant, and everything passed off as agreeable as could be expected. During the first innings of both clubs, little inspired worth recording. Holland Landing men were fast to the wickets, first, and their strong soon fell for 35 runs. Bond Head men then took their places before the wickets, and for a short time Sterling and Thorne made their stump fly; however, before the innings was concluded, some of them made a pretty good stand, as will be observed by reference to the score below; and they headed their opponents 21 runs.

At this stage of the proceedings an excellent lunch was served, in a booth erected for the purpose, on the ground, by Mr. H. Croxton, with the exception of Sir Edmund Head, but without the mention or even the knowledge of Parliament, banished over to a newspaper reporter or a *petit gift*, in opposition to the recompensation of their own Committees appointed to examine the state of his accounts, not less than \$33,923 of the people's money—re-charged Mr. Beaty to his tolls on the York, Peel and Simcoe farms, without the liability to pay a sixpence for the ownership of the roads for nine years to come! The intention of course being to place Mr. Beaty for quite years beyond the reach of any new Government—run a *conquistador* organ for that space of time—with the liberty to Beaty in 1869 to trump up some new excuse as pretext as this to rob the public of another hundred thousand dollars.

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The umpires again called "play," and the Landing men took their second innings. This time they made a much better stand than at the first innings; and for a time Messrs. Parsons, Armstrong, R. and W. Thorne kept their opponents busy in the field, frequently making "three wickets." Had they done as well the first time they went to the "stumps," it would be difficult to conjecture the result. At this time they scored 67, making a total of 102.

Bond Head men then took the bats, and Messrs. Penton, Nelson, and Manning soon ran up the score to 30, during which time a little difficulty arose regarding the decision of one of the umpires in giving Miller as "run out." It was good play and sharp practice; Nelson had given a hard hit, and the batters were endeavouring to make three.

Bond Head men, however, believing they had plenty of men left to win the game, the matter dropped and play proceeded. Messrs. Stone and Doan soon scored the balance required, and everything appeared satisfactory. In justice to Holland Landing, we may state, one or two of their best players were unable to take part in the above match. We understand the return game will be played at Bond Head, about two weeks.

—The London *Times*, while evidently distrusting the Emperor, is glad of any occasion which has elicited a profession of such friendly sentiments, and trusts they foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace, without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

Mr. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, at Damascus, was murdered in the open street. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers, but they did nothing towards defending him.

The *Leinster*, a new Galway steamer, made the trip from Southampton to Queenstown in 25 hours.

The appearance of the French wheat crop has much improved, and prices were lower at Paris.

—*VERY LATEST.* GENOA, July 31st.—Advices from Damascus to the 10th July. Three thousand Christians had taken refuge in the citadel occupied by the Algerians, under Ab-del Kader. The town is in the power of murderers and incendiaries to the number of 2,400. The Turkish garrison of 500 men was inactive or hostile. Soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of burning buildings. The same account computes the number of victims at from two to three thousand, but the statement may be exaggerated.

The *Turin Times*, while evidently distrusting the Emperor, is glad of any occasion which has elicited a profession of such friendly sentiments, and trusts they foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace, without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

—*A letter from Milan stated that some Hungarian soldiers, having obtained ball cartridges, fired into a corps of Chasseurs noted for loyalty to the Emperor. One sergeant was killed.*

The *Bohemia* off Cape Whittle, at 6 a.m., on the 13th was detained 15 hours by a fog.

—*GREAT BRITAIN.* On the 1st Wednesday in August, the *Anglo-Saxon* is glad of any occasion which has elicited a profession of such friendly sentiments, and trusts they foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace, without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

—*Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.* European Intervention in Syria—Military Executions at Melazza—The Ministry and the Paper Duty.—Commercial Intelligence.

—*PARTHIAN POINT, Aug. 15.* The *Anglo-Saxon* passed at 11 a.m. She had 71 cabin and 127 steerage passengers.

The *Petrel* arrived on the 31st July, and passed the *John Bull* at the west entrance of the Straits of Bosphorus, at noon on the 12th.

The *Bohemia* off Cape Whittle, at 6 a.m., on the 13th was detained 15 hours by a fog.

—*THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES WHAT THEY ARE MAKING.* (From the British Colonist, V.I., June 9.)

We have been to considerable trouble in obtaining an accurate list of wages paid to mechanics and others in Victoria, and items connected therewith, which may prove of interest to our numerous readers. It will be observed that many of the trades—such as jewelers, watchmakers, saddlers, tailors, &c., are not enumerated below, which is owing to the fact that, although work is performed by mechanics who have started in business for themselves, and who are enabled to do all their own work.

—*The County Council have no control over the appointment, or the remuneration of the officers, with the exception of the Gaol Physician. The keepers of the Gaol are appointed by the Sheriff, and their salaries fixed by the magistrates of the County. But the most obnoxious part of the proceeding is the fact that, as we before mentioned, the County Council have no control over the appointment, or the remuneration of the officers, with the exception of the Gaol Physician. The keepers of the Gaol are appointed by the Sheriff, and their salaries fixed by the magistrates of the County. But the most obnoxious part of the proceeding is the fact that, as we before mentioned,*

Prince of Wales.

Clifford's Row, Aug. 10.
The *Hero* and the *Ariadna* arrived at their port on Tuesday morning early, and entered the harbour at 10 o'clock. The *Hero* ground twice in trying to come in and then started round to Quebec. The *Ariadna* accompanied her.

The Prince landed at one o'clock, escorted by the *Ariadna*, the *Valeureux*, the *Courage*, and the French Admiral's ship, the *Poucet*. The ships were all full dressed, and the guards were mounted. The Prince was received by the Lieutenant Governor, George Dundas, and deputations of the clergy, members of Parliament and the bar, Part of the Sixty-Second Regiment and the Royal Volunteers lined the streets, which were decorated with numerous articles, flags and mottoes. Troops of children were singing, and the crowds were shouting with enthusiasm. One-third of the people of the entire island are here, and owing to the large number of steamers from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This morning the Prince held a levee and received addresses. To night there will be a grand ball in the Provincial buildings. The Prince will leave to-morrow early for Gaspé.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The members of the various Temperance organizations in Montreal took early action in reference to a demonstration during the visit of the Prince of Wales. Yesterday, the 20th inst., is the day appointed for opening the Crystal Palace, and inaugurating the Victoria Railroad Bridge and all the Temperance Associations and Bands of Hope are to line the streets leading from the Prince's residence to the Exhibition Building on the occasion. The Bands of Hope are very active in their preparations for a strong muster: they are to have a prominent position assigned them; and they are to sing the "Queen's Anthem," with fine effect, and other appropriate pieces, as the Prince passes along their lines. The young people are making constant additions to their numbers in anticipation of that gathering, when 3,000 strong, in holiday attire, and with flags and banners, they will welcome the heir to the British Throne to this beautiful island city. We are also informed that delegations of children are to come in from the country. A special session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance will be held, and all temperance men from the country are expected to join in the demonstration.—Montreal Witness.

A CANADIAN HEROINE.—A respectable aged lady of this County, one of the old loyal stock, presented herself at the Clerk of the Peace's office at Niagara last week, to sign the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales along with the old soldiers of 1812. The Clerk demurred to take so novel a signature although the lady insisted on her right, having done her country more signal service during the war than half the soldiers and militiamen engaged in it. We do not give the venerable lady's name as she might not like the notoriety but we may mention that she is the same person whose name is recorded in the history of the late war as having obscured the advance of Boerster's American army towards the Beaver Dams, and the male portion of her family being all away on duty, hastened on foot in the night, through the woods and byways to the British head quarters, a distance of fifteen miles, and gave the information that led to the attack on Boerster, and the capture of himself and all his forces, a piece of very important service at that time. We say that the brave loyal old lady ought not only to be allowed to sign the address, but she deserves a special introduction to the Prince of Wales, as a worthy example of the service of 1812, when both men and women in Upper Canada risked all in their resolution to defend the country against the invading enemy.—Niagara Mail.

MORE OIL SPRINGS.—The London *Free Press* says great discoveries of oil are being made near a village called Cashmore, in the Township of Mississauga, West Middlesex, distant from London forty miles, and three miles from Bothwell. Men of capital are sinking wells, and expect to realize fortunes out of the oil. The country for a considerable distance round Cashmore, seems thoroughly saturated with the oil, which comes to the surface spontaneously, and is carried off with the stream which passes through the village. It is thought by men of experience, that when the Cashmore wells are properly opened, they will drain the Eniskillen Springs, on account of the country being lower; but when the deposit of oil is so extensive as to penetrate the country through so large a tract, we presume it will be some time ere the wells of Cashmore have any effect on those of Eniskillen.

SERIOUS FIRE AT COLLINGWOOD.—On Friday night last the distillery and dwelling-house of Mr. Lynch were totally consumed by fire; two men lost their lives—the fire was burnt to death in the building, his remains were found after the fire, some distance off on the Bay shore—the other man jumped from the burning building into the lake, but was severely burnt that he expired at four o'clock Saturday morning.

The supposed origin of the fire is, that the men who slept in the distillery had been smoking, and had placed their pipes on some loose material alongside their beds, at the fires had been thoroughly put out with water a few hours previously.—Age.

OUTRAGE.—The *Leader* says, on the night of Wednesday last two men named Thomas Newman and David Printer, entered the tap room of a tinsmith, at the Barrie station, attacked the proprietor, and beat him in a most brutal manner. They struck him with cudgels knocked him down and kicked him leaving him for dead in the house. On the outrage becoming known, the local magistrates issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties. The constables succeeded in taking them into custody, and they were committed to the Barrie jail to await examination. Hammett was severely injured in the side and head, and serious doubts of his recovery were entertained by relatives. No reason whatever has been assigned for the brutal act.

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN says:—One day last week, while some laborers were removing stone from a quarry in this vicinity they found a stone measuring between three and four feet in width, and above eight inches thick, bearing on its surface the unmistakable impress of two human feet, the largest that of an Indian's right and the smaller that of a squaw's moccasined foot sunk above three-fourths of an inch into the solid stone. We have seen the stone and the strange impression it bears, but have to leave the enigma to be explained by those better posted in things beneath the earth than ourselves."

THE HARVEST IN DUNIERS.—The *Chronicle* says, the Fall Wheat Harvest has been coming in this County, the farmers have been cutting up the yield of the crop. In Duniers generally, we are informed that the crop will average thirty bushels to the acre, while some farmers have reaped as many as forty! Farmers are now engaged in cutting their Spring Crops, which are also excellent.

CANADIAN.—We learn from the *Courier* that Dr. J. Y. Brown, at work advertising the electors of East Brant, with a view to the representation of that riding in the next Parliament.

A WINTER in the Stratford *Review* says that in the neighbourhood of the village of Shakespeare and North Epworth, upwards of forty families have cast off the寒衣 under judicial order. In some instances death has done its work.

COUNTDOWN LAMPS.—The Buffalo *Express* says that Charles Gifford, 733 arrested yesterday (August 3) by Officer Biddle, for counterfeiting Ayer's wrappers to bill boxes, had a stock of 48,000. Some of these have been sent to various places, most of them it is believed to Canada.

THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE.—A guard of honor, to consist of a field officer and a dozen non-commissioned officers, and one hundred men, selected from the Royal Canadian Rifles will, very likely, go to River du Loup to meet the Prince, and afterwards accompany him in his progress through the Province.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The following is from the *Hamilton Spectator*:—We propose the exhibition may be set down for Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th, Thursday the 13th, Friday the 14th and Saturday the 15th of September. As His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will remain in Quebec over Sunday the 9th inst., it is probable that he will leave for Gaspé on the 10th, and reach here in time to open the Crystal Palace on the 12th. The Reception Committee do not appear to be very active.

WHEN THE PRINCE WILL BE HERE.—The Cobourg *Star* publishes a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Rose, which states that the Prince will be in Port Hope on the 6th of September, that he will remain there that night, and proceed to Toronto next day.

THE OFFICER AND DUBLIN PORTER ALLOPS.—A Scotch Alsatian on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE OF RECENT

W. E. U. M. I. C. A. T. I. O. N.

Will also place

On the 15th of the 31st Aug., at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday the 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

Tuesday the 30th Aug., at 12 m.

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Agricultural.

Treatment of Animals under Disease.

the symptoms that may be presented to our notice, as it is impossible to lay down a fixed rule in all cases.

602 Continued.

Continued from last week.

The Decay of American Orchards—Dr. John A. Warder, the eminent Ohio physician, writing in a late number of *The Cincinnati*, upon the decadence of orchards in this country, gives the prominent causes of failure in the following.

SUMMARY.—In this essay, I have passed in rapid review, with some occasional amplifications, the chief causes of the premature decay of apple orchards, which may be attributed to a want of a proper selection and preparations of the soil; to neglect of cultivation; to exhaustion of the soil; to want of manure judiciously applied, under the guidance of analysis that indicate the special manure or plant food required; to excessive fruiting and early maturity of the tree; to old age; to the effects of grafting and use of bad stocks; to over-creeping trees for fruit rather than for hardness, vigor, and wood growth; to sickly sorts being propagated; to cold and sudden alterations; to excessive humidity; to diseases in the trees and fruit; to the ravages of insects of various kinds upon the trees and fruit, and, lastly, to bad and injurious pruning.

With all these evils, to which our orchards are so generally subjected, it is not surprising that we should often find them in a state of premature decay, nor that we should hear complaints of their being no longer profitable; but who would expect a crop of corn or wheat to be remunerative under similarly unfavorable circumstances, or when subjected to such other neglect? Not sensible farmer, surely!

Of these thirteen causes of decay, at least nine are simply due to the shiftless management of orchardists. They seem to forget that a good tree cannot be made out of bad materials, or unseasoned soil, without manure, and in spite of destructive pruning. They ignore the first dictates of common sense in their systems of management, and of course suffer the consequences. The poor trees are often placed in a cold, water-soaked soil, they are not furnished with manure of a proper sort, they are never pruned until overgrown and crowded, and then they are hacked to pieces, and, with all this to contend against, the blind parsimony of their own generally covers the ground up to the very tree-trunks with some exhausted crop. And yet the misused trees are expected to bear good crops, and we hear people contending with each other about the decay of our orchards.

"Somehow, apples don't grow, as well now as they did in my father's time!" No wonder!

To be made into a ball with Barbadoes tar, Camomile, extract, and other hot oil food could be given, and in severe cases oatmeal or linseed meal.

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Gentian, powdered 2 drachms
Pimento, 1 drachm
Sulphate of iron 1 drachm

To be made into a ball with treacle, and given once a day. Sometimes it may be prudent to omit the iron.

Among chronic diseases, we name Broken Wind. Treatment.—The horse should be brought and kept in the highest state of condition, so that he may be able to accomplish ordinary exertion with a less expenditure of muscular exertion, and consequently with less demand on the lungs. The food should be of a concentrated kind, such as oats and beans, so that the stomach should never be distended. Very little should be allowed, and no straw, but a fair portion of carrots may be given in the course of the day. If medicine be required, the enough ball recommended for asthma will be a useful form. Water should only be allowed in small quantities; and the feeding should be so managed, that the horse may not be called upon for much exertion with a loaded stomach. By attention to these measures, great relief can be afforded.

Hooping, if it succeeds an attack of catarrh or influenza, or is accompanied by a cough, is probably owing to thickening or ulceration of the membrane of the larynx; and we should then apply blisters or leeches, do what we can to afford relief.

Inflammation of the Kidneys is not a very common disease in the horse. The urine is very dark in color, sometimes black. There is much fever, with quick pulse, and respiration disturbed from pain. Treatment—enemas blood-letting, followed by a purgative in the form of a draught, with frequent injections. A fresh sheep skin should be applied to the loins, the woolly part outwards, and renewed in the course of twelve hours. This may be assisted by the application of a mustard poultice. Diuretics should be avoided, but a cathartic should be given, such as the following, twice a day:

Tincture of anise 1 drachm
Opium 1 drachm
Potion of mercury 1 drachm
White pepper 1 drachm

To be made into a ball.

Diabetes, or excessive stooling, is a very troublesome complaint, and sometimes difficult to cure. It is generally produced by an unwholesome provender, such as new-harvest hay or kiln-dried oats. Not only is the discharge of urine greatly increased, but it has a sweetish taste, and there is a great falling off of condition. There is also considerable thirst. The treatment consists, in the first place, of a removal of the cause and the substitution of wholesome food, and in the way of medicine, the following ball may be given twice a day:

Sulphate of iron 1 drachm
Cinnamon 2 drachms
Ginger 1 drachm
Opium 1 drachm

With treacle to form a ball. Water should not be allowed in unlimited quantities, but it is better to satisfy the thirst with thin lincted tea.

Infusaria—This disease has raged as an epidemic from time to time. It appears to be a low nervous fever, attended with great prostration of strength, and affecting more particularly the mucous membranes, sometimes selecting the air passages, and causing sore throat and bronchitis, and at others confining itself more to the alimentary tract, and producing loss of appetite, nausea, and irritable bowels. Treatment—We cannot do better than commence by giving some diffusible stimulant, such as the following draught:

A tea of sassafras 1 oz.
Potion of camphor 1 drachm
Nitrate of potash 4 drachms
Water 3 pints 10 ounces

This may be repeated if required. Unless the pulse is particularly strong, it is better to avoid bleeding, and in all cases it should be practiced with moderation. If the eyelids are much swollen, local bleeding from the lids and eye veins can be practiced with advantage. It is rarely necessary to administer aperients, unless there is much constipation, and then a very mild laxative will be sufficient, such as two or three drachms of senna, or five or ten drops of ergot oil. After the draught has been administered six hours, the following ball may be given twice a day, for several days:

Tincture of mercury 2 drachms
Potion of sassafras 1 drachm
Sulphate of mercury 1 drachm

To be made into a ball with soft soap. When the fever is subdued, and debility and want of appetite remain, the following tonic may be administered twice a day:

Gentian, powdered 1 drachm
Pimento, powdered 1 drachm
Sulphate of iron 1 drachm
White pepper 1 drachm

To be made into a ball with white treacle. If there is a slight excretion of catarrh, it should be applied into the throat, and in severe cases a syringe may be inserted. When the nose is much affected, the sides or bridge should be blotted. The treatment we advised must be modified according to

J. R. FLEMING,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker,
Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street,
Newmarket.

THE NEW ERA: AUGUST 17, 1860.

FLEMING to returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers

for their liberal patronage collects a confluence.

FLEMING to the late Provincial Exhibition,

held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing

his work.

A whole assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harnesses,

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